Trees, come in adventure of the property of our annulum, The Market Market Decrease of the day of the comp, or the property of the comp of the comp of the comp of the comp of the Control Process, and the comp part of the Control Process, and the comp part of the Control Process, and the comp part of the Control Process of the comp part of the Control Process of the comp part of the Control Process of the comp part of the company of the c

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CARTLE GARDEN-M. VULLIEN'S CONCERNS. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Antest And CLE

SOWERY THEATRE, BOWOTS-DAWN OF THE STARS

NIBLO'S, Broadway-BELUA-ROBERT MACAIRE WATIONAL THEATRE, Chetham street-Naroleon-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-DELIGATE GROUNT AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Pur Fairy Light

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA FOUSE, 472 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Tip Broadway-Buck

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Breadway -Afternoon and

New York, Friday, June 2, 1854.

The New York Halan has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe er America.

The Daily Human p circulates meanly sinty Deets per day.

The Weekly editions—published on Saturday and Sun day-reach a circulation of searly seventy thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the RERALD establishment in about four hundred thousand cheets per week, or over menty millions of sheets per assum.

THE NEW YORK HERALS—EDITION FOR ECROPE. The U. S. mail steamship Franklin, Capt. Watter, ill leave this port to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for The European mails will close in this city at half-nest

en o'clock in the forenoon. The Warking Hanalis, (printed in French and English,)

morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Show Your Human will be received at the following places

## THE ETROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the steamship Asia we are ena bled to lay before our readers this morning a complete history of a week's events in Europe. In an editorial article we have commented upon the pro greec of affairs, and to it and the letters of our corjournals, attention is invited. The commercial and financial intelligence is regarded as favorable, although it came too late in the day to affect the markets yesterday. Floor in this maniet, before the receipt of the news, advanced from 124 to 18 cents per barrel, and corn was firmer. Fork again de bined, and free sales of mess were made at \$13 25 Cotton was dull. We refer to the city trade report for stocks of pork, sugar, &c.

AFFAIRS BY THE CITY. During the month of May there arraved at this city from foreign ports, 16 steamships, 137 ships, 118 barks, 463 brigs, 96 schooners, and one galliot, making a total of 531 vessels, 192 of which were foreign. This exceeds by thirty-four the number of arrivals for any previous month, and is another evidence of the rapid advance of the metrosclis of the Western world.

In the Marine Court yesterday Judge Phitups, being unable to travenet business in consequence of personal injuries received in an assault made upon him while on his way down town in the morning adjourned the proceedings in the case which had excited so much interest the day previous, and which also produced considerable excitement in the Park yesterday afternoon. An account of the af-

The Commissioners of Excise during the past month granted 2,028 tavera licenses in thirteen wards of this city, leaving eight wards to be prowided for. It is thought that the whole number of permits to be issued for the present year will not exceed three thousand-about half that of the past twelvementh. We hope the Aldermen and Councilmen, under whose sanction liquor licenses are given, after they have concluded their praiseworthy forts to reduce the number of legalized sources of poverty and crime, will turn their attention to the et innumerable unlicensed groggeries hitherto tolerated by the benevolent officials, and generally kept by "lone widows" and men who are particu-

larly active on election days.

A full and graphte account of the regatta of the New York Yacht Club is given elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Old School Presbyterian Assembly, which has

been in session for the last ten days in Buffalo, finally adjourned yesterday. Yesterday the people of Brooklyn voted upon the project of supplying that city with water from the streams and ponds of Long Island, and rejected the

proposition by a very large vote. The decision of the Commissioner in the Boston fugitive slave case will be rendered this morning The most intense anxiety prevailed in that city yes terday, although there were no gatherings of people in the public places. A large meeting of clergymen was held in the forenoon, headed by Mr. Dexter, the person who carried the famous anti-Nebraska natrance to the capital. One hundred and fifty regular troops remain in the Court House, and a

il brigade of militia has been ordered to parade to-day to preserve the peace. Both houses of Congress met yesterday and adjourned till Monday, according to resolutions pre-

viously adopted. No business was transacted. Further particulars relative to the recent terrible explosion at Wilmington, Del., are given under the telegraphic head.

THE WEST INDIES.

From the British West Indies we have files of St. George's (Granada) papers dated to the 6th of May The news is unimportant. The weather had been remarkably dry. A few very slight showers was all the rain experienced in the St. George's quarter for many weeks. The Legislature stood adjourned to the 16th ultimo.

Our files from the French West India islands are dated to the 5th of May. At Martinique the attention of the government was much occupied with the subject of the currency, and a monetary reform had been announced. An official announcement in the government gazette says :- In the daily increasing scarcity of silver, felt even in the mother country where silver money has in its turn become the object of a premium or over valuation, as was previouly the case with gold, it is necessary, in the interes of the colony, that efficacious measures be taken to check the efflux of our silver coins and the influx of over valued gold coins. For several months no business at the treasury has been transacted in money tearing an over valuation, and the American eagle has been rejected altogether from the chests both at Gugdaloupe and Martinique. The Spanish doubloon by ordinasce since 1827, is permitled to be taken at

be treasure. Cartala Blanc had contracted with the commial government to import 10,000 coolies into Martinique in four years, or 2,500 a year. The captain engages to build two clipper screw steamers, capable of carrying 1,000 coolies, and of secomplishing the passage from India to Martinique in fifty

days. Her Brittanic Majesty's ship Calypso, having on board his Excellency Lientesant-General Wood, Military Commander-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands, toucked at Martinique on the 9th of April, on her way from St. Lucia to Dominica The English General was handsomely entertained during his stay there, by the Count de Gueyden. The

Calypso touched also at Guadabupe.
Of the St. Pierre market, we read in the Outre-Mer. April 29: "Sugar continues abundant, but transactions have not increased on that account It is with difficulty that good qualities are disposed of at 28fr., and common sorts are dull at 18 to 22fr.

### The News from Europe-England and Franc Sys:pathleing with Spath-Progress of the

The most important, and to us the most ineresting, feature in the news brought by the Asia, is the disposition said to be manifested on the part of England and France to side with Spain is her quarrel with this country. It is asserted in late letters from Madrid that the two former governments have expressed their approvel of the conduct of Spain in the affair of the Black Warrior, and that the latter, fortified in her resistance to the demands of Mr. Soulé, had decided upon sending an additional force of six theusand men and a quantity of Paixhan guns to Cuba, to prepare for the consequences of the rejection of our claims.

Arecent dedicration attributed to Louis Napoleen, and which is fully in accord with the sentiments to which Lord Clarendon gave expression in the House of Lords about two months since, would appear to confirm the truth of this statement. In a recent interview with a certain foreign diplomatist, it is said that the Emperor expressed himself in terms of decided disapprobation of what he was pleased to term the ambitious and encroaching spirit of the American government, and he went so far as to add that he was opposed to attempts on the part of any Power to take advantage of a neighbor to rob it of its territory-that his policy was based on the faithful observance of treaties, and that it should be the same in the West as in the East. Strong as may appear this expression of opinion on the part of so cautious and reserved a ruler as the Emperor, our private letters from Paris afford us grounds for believing that not only has he made a declaration to this effect. but that the terms in which it was delivered and rather understated than otherwise. We were in some degree prepared for this intelligence by certain previous indications conveyed to us in our correspondence from Cuba, and the significance of which we duly appreciated at the time. The feelings of exultation and confidence to which the arrival of Admiral Duquesne with the French vessels under his command, gave rise amongst the Spanish officials in Cuba, could only be explained by the assurance which they felt as to the course that would be pursued by the governments of England and France in the event of our attempting to redress the many unsatisfied grievances which we have against Spain, by taking possession of that island.

If it be true, then, that England and France are about to follow out the same policy in the West as they have pursued in the East, we must be prepared to show them that we also have a policy in the East as well as in the West, and that it is consistent with our interests. We shall at least have the justification that if we decide upon taking Cuba, that step will have been provoked by a long series of wanton insults and outrages that no other na-tion, with proper men at the head of its affairs, would have tamely submitted to, and that we shall not be cloaking ill-concealed projects of aggrandizement under a pretended sympathy for the wrongs of the oppressed, or an over tender regard for that visionary hobby of European statesmen—the balance of power. Let England and France, therefore, make but one fair may be found under the appropriate head, in | decided move to intervene between us and the | that the most credulous would hardly expect vindication of our wrongs, and they will find that they will have raised up a new obstacle to their views in the East which they have not as yet taken into their calculation.

But we forget that we are running rather wildly in advance of probabilities. We are giving expression to our own sentiments and those of the country generally; but unfortunately this is not sufficient to give effect to the course which our honor and our interests suggest. Our trifling and imbecile administration -the whole practical foreign policy of which. thus far, has been limited to circulars upon diplomatic costume, and vulgar brayado through its organs-is unfortunately charged with the initiative, and we shall probably have still much to endure from Spanish insolence and aggressions upon our flag, before the indignation of the country succeeds in rousing it to action. As a proof of its moral cowardice and meanness of spirit, and of the estimation in which it is held abroad, we have only to mention the report which has obtained currency in the English and French journals, that it has offered to withdraw its demands against Spain for the cession of her miserable African possession of Melilla. Under any other administration such a statement would be regarded as an absurd falsehood and a calumny. Under the present, it is unhappily but too consistent with the general course of its foreign policy.

But little progress appears to have been made since our previous advices, towards the ecclair cissement of the doubts that surround the policy of the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. We have statements, it is true, of a large additional levy being made by the former Power in consequence of the concentration of Russian troops on her northeastern and eastern frontier; but this must not be taken as any certain indication of her intentions. It may be, and is probably, merely a precautionary measure to provide against any attempt to drive her from her neutral position by exciting insurrectionary movements in those quarters. The statement that she had forwarded an ultimatum to Russia, demanding the evacuation of the Turkish territories under the threat of hostilities, turns out as we prononneed it at the time, to be without foundation. The report, it seems, originated in the fact of a communication having been sent by Count Buol to Baron Meyendorff, respecting the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia. According to the Vienna newsmongers, fresh negotiations are in progress for an Anglo-French and Austro-Prussian alliance. This looks very much like what we have all along considered to be the fact-namely, that all the protocols and treaties by which the four Powers have been trying to bind themselves and the rest of

ropes of mand, which have no braciple or prospect of cohesion. We have no faith in combinutions that require so many pleages to in-

spire mutual confidence. But even the ficts that come to as through the same sources of information, seem all to point to different conclusion. Here we have Austria and Prussia enter ng into a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive on the one h ad, whilst on the other we are told that Austria is arming aga net Russia, and that Prussia is manifesting a decided disposition to take the opposite side. Of this, we have proof in the fact that the Prussian King has just dismissed another old and tried servant, Baron Usedom, his representative at the Papal Court, for no other cause then his anti-Russian tendencies. The formation of a camp at St. Omer, close to the Prussian frontiers, and of which Louis Napeleon means himself to take the command, is significant of the doubts that are attached to the sincerity of the two governments, for it is an absurdity to suppose that they will separate their interests. They are both conscious that the moment they act independently of each other they will be separately sacrificed either to the resentment of Russia or the ambitious views of France.

The occupation of Greece by the allies has been resolved spon, recent acts of King Otho having proved that was subsidized by Russia, and that the insurrectionary movement was all the time stimulated by the court. He is said to receive monthly from the Czar a million of drachmas-rather a heavy price, we should think, for the purchase of his Spartan virtue. His worthy progenitor, King Ludwig, of Terpsichorean propensities, is said to be excessively irate at his son's folly; but, begging the old gentleman's pardon, we think that of the two he has exhibited mere of what the world calls common sense. He has no doubt get tired of keeping "beggarly state" in Athens, and will probably get the start of the allies, and transport himself and his baggage to St. Petersburg, leaving his Queen to play the Amazon at the kead of the insurgents.

It is said to be the intention of the allies to put a speedy extinguisher on the Czar, by pencrating into the heart of Russia, but we fancy that the French will not be over disposed to try second experiment of that sort. What the great Emperor broke down in, it is not likely that Marshal St. Arnaud with his family encumbrances and fifteen hundred bandboxes, and Lord Raglan after his thirty years campaigning between Apsley House and the Horse Guards, will be able to accomplish. In the meanwhile the combined equadrons have begunto bombard Lebastopol-at a respectful distaxee. Let them look out for Professor Jacobi and the sub-marine batteries.

## Abalition Fallscies. The Maces of this Con.

tinent.

If some imaginative Spaniard were to declare that his task in this life would hereafter be to raise the Spanish race to its former position in the world, and to rob Great Pritain and the United States of their monopoly of trade and manufactures, converting Cadiz into a Liverpool and, Barcelona into a New York-or if some ambitious serf from the Crimea were to proclaim the coming everthrow of the Western races, and the enthronement of his country men in the palace of arts and civilizationif the feeble Hindoo were to rise against the hardy European and predict not only the recapture of all the latter has usurped, but a like invesion of Europe, planting Asiatic monarchs on the thrones of Charlegrague and Alfred. sweeping away every trace of modern refine ment, and superseding our present comforts and luxuries by the introduction of oriental and barbaric magnificence-we should surely trink such prophecies absurd, though eve could not pronounce them absolutely impossible. Spanjards might become a trading people: Russians might learn refinement: Hindoos might be taught to fight. But such changes are so very improbable-so entirely inconsistent with all that we know of the history of these racestheir advent. Ninety-nine men out of a kundred would at once declare them a wild utopia In precisely this light do we look upon Mr.

Seward's scheme for the eradication of slavery from this continent. It does not seem to us to be possible that so much violence can be done to the essential characteristics of the two leading races here as to place them side by side on a footing of equality, without endangering the existence of one or the other. With the moral and ethical considerations urged by Mr. Seward we have at present nothing to do: our position is that nature has placed on this continent three distinct and separate races of human beings, endowed with different moral, mental and physical qualities, to each of which a peculiar and well defined station and sphere of duty have been allotted; and that no man can disturb the order thus established, or attempt to alter the station or duty of any of the three, without failing, and involving in his failure much confusion, injury and wrong. We do not contend for the theoretical justice of this proposition; many laws of nature, indubitably established by experience, are in violation of abstract right; all we claim is that such is the rule in practice. Philanthropists for instance have shed oceans of tears over the wrongs of the Indian, driven from his childhood's home, and hunted from place to place by the white pioneers; and there is no doubt but herein lurks a grievous injustice; but shall you argue to-day that we must have no more Territories or States because the Indians have rights? Fancy Congress listening to such an argument. Common ense would reply at once, that though it is hard for the Indians to be expatriated, it is harder for the world to leave so much good land idle, while white men starve; and this practical view would necessarily prevail. Conservative and rational as we think ourselves, we are all glad to lean on the arm of "manifest destiny" when we have a chance; and if, as we believe, it can be shown that hitherto it has ever been, and is still, the manifest destiny of the negro race to live in servitude, the bulk of mankind will shrink from the responsibility of rebelling against the dictate of fate.

We say that the negro was made for servitude on this continent. A slave he was in his own country : born a slave to his father or his king, and subject to all the horrors of irresponsible mastership, without a single redeeming alleviating trait: made a clave to his conqueror, who felled him to the earth in battle, and again visited him with acute suffering, torture and contumely; and again changed and swapped about. always a slave, as the fortune of war lay with his masters or their foes. Talk to the native African of freedom! 'Tis a state he cannot conceive, has no longing to enjoy. This is no akne, on which a value of 86f. 40c. has been fixed | the world, are, after all, but little better than isolated case. Every traveller tells the same

tale of every race, from the Mediterranean shore to the Cape. Neither of vilized intercourse nor religion can alter this es-ential characterstic. Three hundred years ago the Gospel was preached to races in Africa, which are still as barbarous, as hopelessly unsuited for any station in life but slavery, as they were when first discovered. The earliest navigators bought slaves from petty chiefs ea the African coast, whose descendants have regularly sold their children and their dependents ever since down to the present day. Nor is this savage trait a consequence of surrounding circumstances or prevailing customs. Negroes whose ancestors have been domiciliated on American soil for two centuries preserve all the barbarous spirit of their race. The attempts which have been made to educate them confirm the fact of their unteachable ignorance in the most striking manner. Monsters have been exhibited, in the shape of learned and reasoning negroes, and have been nearly as successful as the intellectual monkeys and the learned pigs one sees in menageries. But notwithstanding the most persevering and conscientious efforts for the last half century, the mass of the colored people in the North have not, under the most advantageous circumstances, been able to acquire the most superficial rudiments of an ordinary education. Schools, churches, books, have been thrown away upon them; the curse of Ham still grinds them to the earth. They are free, it is true; but who would exchange a slave's cottage on a Southern plantation for the freedom of the Five Points? Despised and loathed with a loathing unknown in the South-persecuted by a thousand vexatious prohibitions which render the name of equality a mockery.utterly incapable of ever attaining any real rank or station in society-the free negro of the North is truly a being to be pitied. He has rights, which he cannot exercise; wrongs which he dare not avenge. He is called a man, but denied the privileges of manhood; prenounced our equal, but invariably dealt with as our inferior: invited to share the prizes of industry, and jeered for his invincible sloth; called to win the reward of intellect, and spurned as one on whom the divine ray never descended. What is the consequence of this? What else could it be but the creation of a large class of idle worthless creatures who lead the life of parias, are ready for any vice, keep the police and ministers of justice constantly busy, and do no earthly good either to themselves or any one else during the whole of their wretched existence. They are, in fact, the victims of a mistake, a misapprehension, God made them to be servants of the white man: they refused to obey His law of adaptation: and their miserable fate is the result

There are no doubt in many of the Southern slave codes provisions of doubtful justice and questionable humanity, which it would be well to have repealed. But to attempt to subvert the entire system, and to abolish slavery altogether, would be to do violence to a law of nature which cannot be violated with impunity. The negro was made for servitude; and of all kinds of servitude, that suits him best in which he has least opportunity of injuring himself. It may be possible that parts of the South would thrive better under freedom than slavery, though we doubt the fact, and believe that where such is the case, slavery is sure to go to the wall without the aid of Northern agitation. But until some provision is made for at least three millions of slaves-and by such provision we mean means whereby they are to be expatriated, and the country entirely rid of them-Mc. Seward ought not, will not make much beadway with his abolition movement.

# Wallace's Grand Concert.

As will be seen by reference to our advertised amuse ments, a grand complimentary concert is to be given at Castle Garden to-morrow (Saturday) evening, to William V. Wallace, who, from his first public appearance here several years ago, to the present time, has been one of the musical favorites of this community. This concert is gotten up under the auspices of Jullien, aided by a comleaves for Europe a few days hence, and this concert is cherefore, the parting testimonial, which his fellow musicians and admirers have chosen to give him.

By referring to the advertisement in another colutertainment is a rich one, in the quality, the quantity, and the variety of the bill. The overture of "Mariana," by Walkee; a choice ballad, from Mrs. Bouchelle, and grand duo, by Wallace and his sister, are but an aria from "Linda de Chamouni," by Anna Zerr. Next the "Witches' Dance" will be given by that wonderful young disciple of Paganini, Paul Julien. The second di-vision of the programme will be entirely appropriated by Julien and his performers, in the mass and in detail, excepting a "caprice on the violin with only one string," and the first time in America, by Paul. Su the parity of the music and of the musical talent which will be combined in this vocal and instrumental re-union

of to-morrow evening.

Mr. Wallace will probably leave on the 10th inst., for Liverpool, on route for Berlin, where he is engaged to introduce to the public of that capital his new grand opera of "Zurline," the story of which is from a legend of the Rhine. We predict for him such a house to-morrow the Rhine. We predict for him such a house to-morrow night, as will not be surpassed by his reception in Berlin, under the patronage of the king and the court of

CHAND FETT AT CASTIE GARDEN \_W Jullian anno a grand farcy and full dress ball, this evening, at Castle rden. In addition to the pleasure which must be experienced in dancing to such music, there is to be a cascade of champagne. Four thousand bottles will be appropriated for this purpose.

# Marine Affairs.

New West India Steam Line.—The steamship Jewess the pioneer of a new line of steamers to run regularly between this port and Havana, via Nassau, N. P., and touching on her return trip at Key West and the Floridas, is now fitting out at the foot of Beach street. The commercial community have long felt the want of a speedy means of communication between New York and Vassau, as well as Key West; and wrecked passengers have been indefinitely detained, and the interests of commerce have suffered, from this defect in our steam coast marine. Capt. J. J. Wright has filled this deridera-ium, and his beautiful vessel, the Jewess, will be ready for sea at an early date. Her trips between the above ports at present will be some monthly.

A New STRAMER TO REPLACE THE HUMBOLDT.—It is stated that a sufficient amount of money has been subscribed to build a steamabin for the New York and Havre line, to replace the Humbolit, lost last December. The principal subscribers for the work are the company who own the Bremen line; Mr. Mortimer Livingston, the agent of the Havre Rue; Capt. Lines, late of the Humboldt; and Mr. Iselin, the Havre agent.

LAUNCH OF THE LIVERPOOL PACKET SHIP JERRHAM Thompson.-Yesterday afternoon, about 21/4 o'clock, this fine vessel was successfully launched, in fine style, from the yard of Mr. Patterson, at Williamsburg. She is a staunch ship of 1,800 tons, and is to be commanded by Captain blake. Some three thousand persons were present to witness the launch.

### City Polities. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

DEMOGRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Last evening the regular monthly meeting of this committee was held at their rooms, Stayvesant Institute, Mr. Schell in the chair. No business of any importance whatever was transacted.

On motion of Mr. Hast, a committee was appointed to draw up a call for the coming primary elections.

There being no other business before the committee, that body adjourned to meet on the 15th inst.

tee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the affairs of Columbia College, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the late rejection of Walcot Gibbs, one its professors elect. This committee, consisting of Se-nators Hopkins, Danforth and Brooks, met in the Astor House yesterday, at cleven o'clock in the forenoon, to

candidate is a condition of appointment to any professor, of by in said college.

And further, to inquire in to the means and resources of said college, and the administration of affeirs at larce; and that such committee have power to send for persons and

mittee:—
Resolved, That it be a part of the duty of this committee
to examine so far lote the administration of Columbia Col to examine so far into the administration of Columbia Col-lege as to be able to report to the Senste whether the char-ter of said college has been observed by its officers. In the rejection of any of the canditates named for professorahips, or in the election of Board of Instruction, and in its general

rejection of any of the candidates named for professorable, or in the election of board of Instruction, and in its general Resolved further. That it shall be the duty of this sommittee to investigate the ansirs of the college, with the view of being informed whether its business is so administered and regulated as to scours the greatest usefulness to the college, and the lest advancement of the paulie. It was then moved and carried to lay the above resolutions of the Senate and the committee before the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, who hold a meeting on Monday next. Also to present the resolutions to the select committee appointed on behalf of the College, to confer with the Senatorial Committee, consisting of Rev. Principles and Mesers. G. D. Van Wagener and Robert Ray, and the Sub-Committee of the Alumni, consisting of Mesers. Correll, McMullen and Mason.

An invitation was then received by the committee from Charles King, President of Columbia College, to visit this institution to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. This invitation was accepted, and the committee then adjourned. On Monday next the Senators will renew their investigations in regular order, when the special committee from the Board of Trustees of the College will be present.

Licenser.—The Commissioners of Excise for the last month have been kept steadily at work granting licenses, listening to applicants, and arguing the "why?" and "wherefore" with those refused. The number of houses permitted to sell liquor this year is by some thousan is permitted to sell liquor this year is by some thousand seven thousand establishments in the city were license thousand have been licensed up to this time; and although there are eight wards to be added to the above, yet it is not probable that the addition will swell the aggregation amount of licenses beyond three thousand—lees than half
the number granted last year. If restrictions upon the
sale of strong drinks make less drunkenness, there mus
immediately be a perceptible change throughout the city.
But we see that the game of "the striped rig," as played
in Massachusetta, when the sale of rum was first stopped
there, has already commenced here, and disappointed ap
plicants for license now sell their crackers and Croton,
and give away the drink in their decanters and demigiohns. The temperance men, no doubt, will watch this
movement, and before the proper tribunals have it decided, whether this game is an infringrement of the lawof excise. Lager bier men and others, who have for a
long time made their money in this traffic, and who now
find suddenly that their "occupation's gone," will devise all sorts of schemes to cheat the law makers and
retain their trade. It will be interesting to nete
whether, during the coming year, less spirituous liquor
is used in New York city under the dispensation of three
thousand licenses, than was used in the year before under seven thousand. During the last month, applications for licences have not been alone to sell liquor, but
for various other purposes. The following is a list of the
number delivered by the First Marshal, Mr. Stephens
during the last month:—
Z062 Porters. 22

number delivered by the First Marshal, Mr. Steph during the last month:—

Zosca Porters

Boarding houses. 52 Do renewals

Emigrant runners. 18 Dir carts

Emigrant brokers 6 Do renewals

Cartmen 38 Charcoal wagons.

Public carts. 166 Do renewals

THE OFFAL NUISANCE.—An adjourned meeting of the

residents and property owners in the vicinity of Fortyfifth stoot and East river, was advertised to be held last
vening, at the Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth street,
between First and Second avenues. At nine o'clock,
however, some half dozen persons only were present, and
he meeting was adjourned to Monday next, when the
report of the committee will be presented. Much
dissatisfaction prevails in this vicinity in conequence of the location of such an intelerable nuisance in their midst. The beat employed
as a means of conveyance for the carcases and offal to
Barren Island, has, it is said, delayed making its passage
to such an extent of late, that the offal has been suffered
to accumulate until the stench has become puberable,
even during the present cold weather. With the approaching heats of July and August, the nuisance will of
course increase in proportion. Last night large bonfires
were kindled at the foot of the street, by way we amp
pose of manifesting the feeling provailing in the vicinity
in reference to the matter. We were informed that quite
a posse of the police were on the spot, imagining that the
vessel used as a receiver of the offal, now lying at the
dock, had been fred.

CERBURGER AND THE BALANCE OF POWER.—Mr. Dix, of sidents and property owners in the vicinity of Forty-

CHRISTIANITY AND THE BALANCE OF POWER.—Mr. Dix, of Cambridge, who icctured during the winter at the Smithsonian Institute on the Andes, and whose lectures have been highly commended by the press in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia proposes to lecture at the Stuyresant Institute this evening, on the war in the East, as affecting the interests of Christianity.

AMERICAN GROOD AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held last evening at their rooms in the University. A paper on the proposed routes for a Pacific railroad was read by Henry V. Poor, who illustrated his plans with the large and elegant maps of the society. The meeting was well attended, with an attentive audience.

The New York CITY LITERARY UNION.—A special meeting of this Union will be held this evening at the Hall of the Board of Education, on the corner of Grand and Elm streets. These meetings are a general congress of all the debating and literary societies in the city.

the debating and literary societies in the city.

B HAT FINISHEMS' CONVENTION IN PRILADELPHIA.—A Convention of the hat finishers will be held in Philadelphia on Monday next, which promises to be an important affair. We understand that delegates will be present from all the principal manufacturing places in the United States, the object of the convention being to establish a better organization of the trade in this country. This is, certainly, a new step in the history of labor, and speaks well for its findspendence and self-reliance in this country. A national convention of tradesmen, to act for themselves towards promoting their mutual interests, must be productive of good results.

BRIMANY HORES.—Vesterday, about one o'clock P. M.

wards promoting their mutual interests, must be productive of good results.

RUNAWAY HOREE—Yesterday, about one o'clock P. M., a horse belonging to Reynolds & Co., Broadway line of stages, attached to a light wagon, and driven by one of the attaches of the establishment, ran away from the driver, at the corner of Maiden lane and Nassau street. Continuing the uneven tenor of his way until he reached the block between Ann and Beekman streets, where, being fetched up by a stout four-wheeled vehicle, the wagon was left behind, and the horse free, from all incumberance, sped on at the rate of 2-60, until he reached Pryon Row, where one of the switchmen employed on the Harlem Railroad, was suddenly seen elevated in the air about fix feet, and landed from the track on the sidewalk, distance about twelve feet. The switchman, whose name is James Keefe, was, strange to say, compactatively unitured, receiving but a slight scratch on the right leg. The trightened animal was brought to a stand near the rejon of the Five Points, and conveyed back to the wagon, completely covered with foam and perspiration, after his hard ron. It is wonderful how no many persons exceptioned from being injured, as the streets were literally jammed with people and vehicles.

Accursars—Henry Johnson, a hand on board the elipper ship West Wind, lying at pier 14 East river, yesterday fell from the deck to the lower hold, and was taken to the New York Hospital with a fracture of the leg and several severe bruises.

Michael Hughes, as dirt cartman, while racing through

to the New York Hospital white the received here ever bruises.

Michael Hughes, a dirt cartman, while racing through lifty-third street yesterday, with another cartman, was thrown from his vehicle, and sustained a fracture of the arm. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

INJURIED IN A FIGHT.—A man, named Butler, while fighting in Anthony street on Wednesday night with one Freeman, was severely cut with a knife. He was taken to the New York Hospital. Freeman made his escape.

The Water Election in Brooklyn.

let ward—let district 32
2d " 49
2d ward—let " 48
2d " 93
3d ward—let " 52
4th ward—let " 39
3d th ward—let " 39
3d th ward—let " 39
3d " 26
5th ward—let " 187 maj. 224 375 235 297 456 187 136 2d 3d 6th ward—let 7th ward-1st 8th ward— 9th ward— 16th ward—1st maj. Ilth ward-lst

the Union Course yesterday afternoon, to witness ting contest, for a purse and stake of \$2,000, three untried horses, the majority of whom we rested in the issue. The race having been ma-Watern going in 2.50. This was won as the summary will show. The gray gelding Ned was the favorite against the field at even, until it was accertained that Whelan's horse Ben Belt would not start, when the betting reached 100 to 20 on Ned. The race was not a good

interested in the success of the gray horse.

The track was in capital condition, and the weather delightfully suited for the occasion. Only two horses started-Ned and Lady Watson, the former winning in

two straight heats.

fore they got to the upper drawgate, the mare broke up and fell off thirty yards. Ned passed the quarter pole in forty one seconds, and the half in 1:20. Nodice tries

in forty one seconds, and the half in 1:20. Nodine tried hard to force the mare along down the backstretch, yet he could not gain an inch. On the lower turn they both broke up, and when they recovered they were about as far agant us before the accident. The grayled home half a dezen lengths, in 2:48%.

The following is a summary:

THURSDAY, June 1.—Purse and stake, \$2,000, mile-heats.

W. Whelan named r. g. Ben Bolt, to 250 lb. wagon. dr.
Time, 2:48%—2:48%.

Personal Intelligence.

It is said that James Green, Eq., United States Charge at Begota, New Graz ada, has resigned his position.

It is reported that Lieut. E. F. Beall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, has been removed, and the important trust confided to the charge of Hon. T. J. Henuley, Postmaster at San Francisco. It is said that Mr. Beall's offence is malfeasance in office and insubordination.

A. D. Nelson, U. S. A.; F. S. Mappin, T. M. Hale, England; T. Van Buren, U. S. N., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

yesterday at the astropointan Hotel.

S. Howard Clay, New York; E. King, New Jersey; Hon.
Jerome Bonaparte and son, Lieut. Jerome Napoleon
Bonaparte, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.
Lieut. Bonaparte is is on his way to France, by invitation of his cousin, Louis Napoleon, the reigning Emperor,
and expects to take his departure in the next steamer.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, &c. in steamship Reanoke—J J Garrett, H F Germusge, J Kennedy, M Asron J H Davic ar Hutchinson, Mrs J Widdineld, C Matthewa, F W Tentiston, J T Tephins, O Sacheran, H Crangton, J F Mathewa, W Langley, A Blewott, W C Smith, John U Clark, R M Clark, B Kelly—J in the steerage.

For Savannab per steamship Knoxville—John W Wheatity—Jeseph S Pay, F Pritchett James W Harrison, James k. Miller, M J Riley, L Pichering, and 21 in the steerage.

The Steamer Franklin leaves for Europe on Saturday. It is an excellent chance to send to the old world these magnificent daguerrectypes and steroscopes taken only by ROOT. No. 333 Broadway. Persons leaving the country will, of course, leave their portraits with their friends.

Rees & Co.'s Twenty-five Cent Dagu

Reese & Co. or Professor Reese & Co.—This title, name, or company, as represented heading the Daguerrotype business, at 250 Broadway, for mouths past has been fetificially employed by me by advertisements, and the publication of the rook called Reese & Co.'s Daguerrotype Directory. S. A. HOLMES.

Improvement in Daguerreotyping.—A Pa-test has just been awarded, and received yesterday from the patent office at Washington, for the double camera, for taking two daguerreotypes at once, invented by S. A. HOLMES. Daguerreotype rooms 269 Broadway. Splendid Daguerreotypes, Double the Size of these taken sisewhere, including a fine case and preserver for only 50 cents, at LOCK WOOD'S, corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street.

The "Wide Awake" Mais may be seen upon-the crauism of seme of the dulest mortals in creation, and-are sold by some of the most fogy hatters in the city. But the most "wide awake" one in the whole trade is KNOX, of SN Breadway and IS Fulson street. Although his business is mostly made up of "maps" yet he is mover caught applying; is mostly made up of "maps" yet he is mover caught applying; for gantlemen's wear appears and advanced by the of hete-for gantlemen's wear appears. All "wide awake" gen-tlemen should patronise him.

Genin's Summer Dress Beaver,—The whiteness, richness, superb shaps, and elegant mountings of this
light and beautiful fabric, justify the title so often misapplied of morel that. Flexible and classic, its weight and
pressure are searcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the test
class. Especial attention is directed to the purity and beautiful color of the beaver the appearance of the map and the
peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. Those will be
readily observed on contrasting it with the new year,
neous styles.

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

74 and 74% Pine street.

Hat Announcement.—Rafferty & Leask wish to direct the attention of their patrons to their drab beaver het, with a daguerrostype likeness free of charge. Call and see them. Every variety of summer hat, at 57 Chatham street, and coract of Chatham and Pearl streets.

New Music.- 'The Wanderers Returned,'

Melodeons.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated melodeons, and Goot man & Baldwin's patent ergan or double bank melodeons, and a large assortment of melodeons of piber makes. Wholesale or retail, at factory prices.

HORACE WATERS, 23 Broadway.

Model Melodeons, with New Improvements, an auropased in quality of one, promptness of action, and beauty of finish. 45: 3 May 10 on the control of the contr